

show a large majority of votes in favor of the democratic principle of lay representation. The Bedford street church in this city on Wednesday evening rejected, by a vote of 153 delegates to the General Conference. But the hearty adhesion of Bishop Morris to the new movement, in a note from Springfield, Ohio, June 3, saying, "Count me in for lay delegation," is published in *fac simile* in the *Methodist* this week, and will probably be far more influential than all the 153 opposing votes of the Bedford street church. One thing is certain and significant, that this election for the General Conference exhibits the Methodist Episcopal Church as a progressive body, for it has fully admitted woman suffrage on the question of lay representation. The various religious conventions to which we have alluded seem to be interested in "live questions." Lay representation, woman suffrage, ritualism, Freemasonry and divorce, must all be included in this category. Happily, the abolition of slavery has removed at least that bone of contention.

A Righteous Verdict.

In the case of Craig vs. Sprague for breach of promise of marriage the award of a hundred thousand dollars damages having been already communicated by telegraph, further developments near the close of the trial contributed to establish the line of defense as of unparalleled atrocity. A Chicago physician had made a deposition that he had been consulted by Miss Craig in regard to the procurement of an abortion; but as the trial was on the eve of being concluded he discovered that Miss Craig was not the person who so consulted him, and makes the admission to Miss Craig's counsel. It will be remembered that another physician called for the defense refused to state for what purpose he had been consulted by Miss Craig, throwing himself upon his professional prerogative of secrecy and thereby casting a doubt upon the minds of the jury as to the chastity of the plaintiff. There is no doubt the whole defense was a diabolical plot to ruin the woman's reputation without the shadow of foundation from beginning to end. This brace of medical worthies should be tied together in a sack and thrown into Lake Michigan, while the gushing youth of fifty—their employer—should be left to suffer the stings of his own conscience and to the ineffable torment of amending his orthography until called to his final reckoning. The sympathy of the entire community is with the plaintiff, and the verdict is everywhere pronounced a righteous one.

Proposed Street Improvements—Broadway.

What shall we do with our streets "in order that the demand of transit for traffic be fully answered?" This is the point of perhaps the widest and most enduring interest of the many the Mayor handles in his recent message. Mr. Hall makes, looking to this end, some propositions that will be accepted by all as giving great assistance in the public necessity with little change and small outlay; and he makes others that, because they are revolutionary and almost iconoclastic, and because they seem to threaten a very great burden of expense, will meet with strenuous opposition. His proposition in regard to Broadway is of this latter class. For a man to at once propose the abolition of Broadway as we at present know it, and the construction of a Broadway entirely new and strange to us, naturally startles all conservative propriety, and in some dear old conservatives it awakens emotions so deep that they have hardly breath left to gasp out a few expressions of amazement. Mr. Hall would give the whole of the present sidewalk of Broadway on both sides from Fourteenth street to the Battery to the carriage way, thus very effectively "relieving" that thoroughfare of its chronic jam. But where then would the pedestrians travel? He would make new "sidewalks" at the expense of the first stories of the houses, cutting away so much of the fronts of the stores as might be necessary for the purpose, and supporting the front walls of the buildings above on iron pillars. Thus the footway would be a continuous arcade on either side the whole length of the street, such as there is at some points on the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. We believe an improvement might be made on this improvement, and one that would commend it more to the public fancy, and this would be, taking the necessary width not only from the first story of houses, but from the first and second stories together. By this means the valuable shops of the first story would not be made the gloomy little traps that they otherwise necessarily must be, and the pillars to sustain the upper wall, rising to such a height, would give opportunity for an architectural design that, taking the whole street together, would have a fine effect. Mr. Hall calls the attention of the Common Council to the fact that as this is all below Fourteenth street Albany legislation is not necessary to carry it out, but that it can be done at the will of the city authorities. Now, the speculative eye will at once take in the possible proportions of the job that might be constructed on this basis, and whoever knows the proclivity of our Aldermen for jobbery will understand that they only need the hint the Mayor has given to proceed at once to the distribution of the spoils to be dug out of all those Broadway store fronts. It is our opinion that a matter of so much moment to the city should have more deliberation than the City Fathers are likely to give it, and should be submitted to the people for a direct vote whether they will have this change or not.

The Chicago Times says "Grant is going to a watering place," and adds, "If he will only stick to the water part of it he will do well." The editor who would make an aspersion like this upon the chief of the nation deserves immersion in ice water himself.

HEARD FROM.—There are, then, a great many men in Ireland who are very well satisfied with her present position, and do not want to be ameliorated or improved or anything else by the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Where have these people been through all the storm of clamor against the English oppression?

A Philadelphia paper sacrilegiously describes William Penn as a "grand old mummy," and accuses him of cheating the Indians. It might have added, and his descendants are likely to follow his example in the recent generation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Movements of Filibusters in Cuba.

AN EMPYUTE IN PARIS.

Reduction of Discount Rates by the Bank of England.

SEWARD VISITING ALASKA.

CUBA.

Regular Orders to the Field in the East—Spanish Reports About the Expeditions.

HAVANA, June 9. Via Key West, June 10, 1899. All the regular troops in Santiago de Cuba have been ordered to take the field, and the organizations of volunteers will guard the city.

The expedition which landed at Nipe, under General Jordan, are reported to have taken the road to Holguin.

Tinker, who commanded the expedition landed by the Salvador, is reported to have been killed.

Several Engagements in the Central Department—Citizens to Meet General de Rodas at Porto Rico—Grinding of Sugar Cane Stopped by the Rain.

HAVANA, June 10, 1899. The arrival of General Lesca at Cienfuegos has infused spirit into the campaign in that section of the island, and several engagements are already reported to have taken place with his forces and those of the insurgents.

A commission of citizens of Havana will go to Porto Rico and meet General Caballero de Rodas, who sails to-day from Madrid, and escort him to this city.

Intelligence from the interior is to the effect that the further grinding of sugar cane has been stopped on account of the rains.

The sugar market is quiet. Sales were made to-day on the basis of 5 1/2 % 5 3/4 % reals per arroba for No. 12, Dutch standard.

ENGLAND.

Another International Question.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. In the House of Commons to-night, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Otway, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the United States government were desirous of having a full investigation made into the circumstances of the murder of Spier.

The Irish Church Bill Denounced as a Concession to Fenianism.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, at a banquet given in Leamington, made a strong speech against the Irish Church bill. He said disestablishment was a concession to Fenianism, and a direct injury to the loyalty of men who had hitherto been ultra zealous in their devotion to the crown; for the sake of conciliating traitors, those men were to be injured. It was the tenure of land, and not the Irish Church, which lay at the root of the grievances of Ireland. It was not for him to say what the House of Lords would do with the bill. He would accept their verdict as a conscientious and constitutional decision, which the country should receive with deference.

Statement of the Bank of England—Reduction of the Rate of Discount.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. The weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £710,900 since last week. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount one-half of one per cent. The rate is now four.

Third Day of the Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. The races at Ascot Heath were well attended to-day.

The Gold Cup, valued at 300 sovs., added to a subscription of twenty sovs. each, was won by Sir F. Johnstone's Brigantine (the winner of the Oaks) by half a length from Sir Joseph Hawley's Blue Gown, who beat Mr. W. Graham's Formosa, fourth, a length. Count Lagrange's Trocadero was fourth. Thorwaldsen ran third, but was disqualified, from carrying wrong weight.

The Seventeenth Ascot Triennial Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 100 added, for foals of 1897; colts to carry 122 lbs., fillies 119 lbs.; owner of second horse to receive ten per cent. of the whole stake, and third horse to receive five per cent. The race was won by Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft, Clandon second.

The St. James Palace Stakes of 100 sovs. each, for three year olds, was won by Mr. P. Hobson's b. c. Dunbar, by Dundee, out of Margery Duff, beating b. c. Duke of Beaufort, second, and Sir R. Bulkeley's Tasmann, third. The betting was 8 to 1 against Dunbar, 3 to 1 against Duke of Beaufort and 12 to 1 against Tasmann. Five ran.

The Sixth New Biennial Stakes of 15 sovs. each, with 200 added, added for three and four year olds, was won by Count Bathing's Typhon, beating Antem and Mr. H. Saville's brother to Ravoli third, all three year olds. The betting was 2 to 1 against Typhon and Antem and 8 to 1 against brother to Ravoli. Five started.

The Seventh Biennial Stakes of 15 sovs. each, with 200 added, for two and three year olds, was won by Mr. H. Chaplin's Pandora (two years), beating Mr. Foster's Bruce (two years) second, and Fritting Soltykoff's Badsworth (three years) third. The betting was even on Pandora, 3 to 1 against Bruce and 2 to 1 against Badsworth. Only the three named started.

The New stakes of ten sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added for two year olds, was won by Mr. B. B. Temple, beating Lord Falmouth's Atlantic, second, and Mr. Ray's Green Riband, third. The betting stood 16 to 1 against Temple, 20 to 1 against Atlantic, and 6 to 1 against Green Riband. Fourteen ran.

Dreadful Colic Disaster in Wales.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. Another appalling disaster occurred in the coal mines at Merthyr-Tydvil to-day. An explosion, the cause of which is unknown, took place while the men were at work. Few of the miners escaped from the pit, and it is reported that 120 were killed.

FRANCE.

Disturbance in Paris—Several Arrests Made.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. Telegrams from Paris this morning report that the crowds in the Montmartre district yesterday dispersed on the appearance of the military without offering resistance. No damage was done beyond the breaking of some windows. Many of the men most prominent in creating disturbance were arrested.

The Excitement in Paris—An Appeal from the Prefect of Police.

PARIS, June 10, 1899. The Prefect of Police has had placarded throughout the city a proclamation urging all good citizens to aid the authorities in the execution of the law and in the preservation of public order and peace.

Much agitation still exists, and large crowds linger in the streets.

General Fleury to Go to Italy—Forsigny's Advice to the Emperor.

PARIS, June 10, 1899. General Fleury has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy. The Duke de Forsigny has written a communication

to the Emperor Napoleon advising the introduction of further liberal reforms.

Statement of the Bank of France.

PARIS, June 10, 1899. The condition of the Bank of France has been made public to-day. The amount of specie in vault is 5,706,000 francs less than at the same time last week.

IRELAND.

Orangemen Arrested—Disturbance in Belfast.

BELFAST, June 10, 1899. Thirteen members of an Orange Lodge in this city have been arrested for disturbance of the peace.

A collision occurred to-day between the police and the people, in which several persons were injured, but none fatally.

INDIA.

Shipwreck Near Bombay.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. A despatch from Bombay reports the wreck of the ship Great Northern near that port. Fifteen of her crew were lost.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of a Through Train from Omaha—Condition of the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1899. Pullman's palace train arrived at Sacramento to-day, having run over the Central Pacific road from Promontory Point at a speed of thirty-five to thirty miles an hour on a level, and twenty-five to thirty miles an hour on ascending grades. The passengers report the road generally in a good condition. A thousand workmen are daily improving it. There is no reasonable ground for the Eastern stories of danger from any source. Of the entire line across the Continent the only fifty miles of really rough road are on the Union Pacific, east of Wasatch, which are rapidly being perfected. In the meantime trains are moving cautiously.

Flour steady at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Wheat—choice, \$1.65. Legal tenders, 73 1/2 %.

MISSISSIPPI.

Trial of Yerger for the Murder of Colonel Crane.

JACKSON, June 10, 1899. The trial of E. M. Yerger for killing Colonel Crane commenced to-day, before a military commission of which Brigadier General R. S. Granger is President. The counsel for Yerger have filed objections to a trial by military commission, which will be argued to-morrow. Yerger pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications. Eminent counsel have been engaged for the defense.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Represented in Congress by a Citizen of Maine—Injury to the Cotton Crop.

MONTGOMERY, June 10, 1899. A special despatch to the *Advertiser* says that the Radical Convention for the Third district, at Opelika, is still at sea, and no agreement has been effected. The struggle is growing fiercer. The charge is made against Norris, the late representative, that he is a citizen of Maine and not of Alabama. The principal opponents of Norris are native residents.

The *Huntsville Examiner* of to-day reports that the dreary bad worm has made its appearance on the plantations in Lousiana county, and is carrying destruction to the cotton crop.

GEORGIA.

The Arrests in Warren County—Quiet Restored.

AUGUSTA, June 10, 1899. The parties who were arrested in Warren County on giving bonds. Judge Andrews, of the Circuit Court, has forbidden the Sheriff, at whose instance the arrests were made, to act in any way assume the functions of the office. Quiet has been restored, and good feeling exists between the citizens and military.

MISSOURI.

Proposed Direct Trade Between St. Louis and Europe.

ST. LOUIS, June 10, 1899. The Pilots' Association of this city, have tendered to the Board of Trade, free of charge, such pilots as may be necessary to bring an ocean steamer here on an experimental trip.

The *Garfield* Company and the Big Muddy Coal Company will each donate 1,000 bushels of coal for the use of the same vessel. Several merchants have signified their willingness to order goods to load the vessel at Liverpool.

NEBRASKA.

Excursionists at Omaha—Ben Wade, Senator Conkling and Other Notables En Route for California.

NEBRASKA, June 10, 1899. Mr. Ben F. Wade, Senator Conkling, General Boynton and other notables, with their families, arrived at the Cosmopolitan Hotel this morning en route to Omaha via Salt Lake City. The hotels here, for the past few days, have been crowded with excursionists bound over the Pacific Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Irish Republican Convention—Senator Sumner Sustained.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1899. John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has issued an address calling upon all Irishmen in the State who favor universal suffrage, protection of American industry and the liberation of Ireland, to meet in each Congressional district and elect one delegate and an alternate to attend the Irish Republican Convention, which takes place in Chicago on the 4th of July. The address states that the position taken by Senator Sumner deserves the support of all true Irishmen, and that a vast majority of the Irish citizens will ally themselves with the republican party for the practical enforcement of his policy and views.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania closed its three days' session in Scranton yesterday. About 2,000 representatives and others were in attendance. S. R. Chase, of Great Bend, was elected G. W. C. T. and E. W. Kirby, of Scranton, G. W. C. T. The next session will be held at Erie.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Prohibitory Liquor Bill—The Homeopathic Medical Convention—Refusal to Admit Women to Membership.

BOSTON, June 10, 1899. The House to-day passed the Prohibitory Liquor bill to engrossment—134 to 36.

The American Institute of Homeopathy resumed its session to-day. Papers were read on obstetrics, surgery and other subjects followed by a discussion. The institute accepted an invitation to visit Bunker Hill Monument. The censors reported favorably on seven additional names of applicants for membership. Two ladies applied for admission, but the censors, in view of the previous action of the institute, did not feel called upon to recommend them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

LONDON, June 10, 1899. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of George Washington was celebrated here to-day, amid the ringing of bells, booming of cannon and general rejoicings. A procession was formed in the morning and marched through the lower village to the depot, where it was joined by a large number of citizens and natives, and proceeded to a mammoth tent, erected near by. At least 10,000 persons were present. The assembly was called to order by Mr. George F. Adams, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Lawrence. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Patterson, of New York, was requested to act as President of the day, and in accepting the position he made a long, together with a few historical reminiscences. He was followed by S. H. Taylor, L. H. H. of Andover, Horace Greely, and Senator James W. Patterson, of New York, who introduced, as orator of the day, Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, who made an able and interesting address, giving some of the characteristics of the early settlers of the town, together with a few historical reminiscences. He was followed by S. H. Taylor, L. H. H. of Andover, Horace Greely, and Senator James W. Patterson, of New York, who introduced, as orator of the day, Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, who made an able and interesting address, giving some of the characteristics of the early settlers of the town, together with a few historical reminiscences.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train, with the President and Family on Board, Wrecked by a Cow, Near Annapolis Junction—Several Persons Severely Injured—President Grant and Party Unharmed—Particulars of the Disaster.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1899. The smash up which occurred on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night, turns out to be more serious than was at first supposed. Considering the destruction of the cars, the wonder is that so few people were injured. It is the first accident of any consequence that has happened on this branch of the road in five years, and seems to be due entirely to the carelessness of the employees of the road at Annapolis Junction station. The through train for New York left Washington last night promptly on time, in charge of conductor Dennis, of the New Jersey Railroad Company, and local conductor Duval, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The train consisted of eleven cars. There were about 100 passengers and about fifty for Baltimore and Philadelphia. In addition, there was a compartment car attached, which was President Grant and party and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell. At the time of the accident none of the President's party had retired to rest. They were engaged in conversation, the gentlemen of the party smoking.

The train was run at the usual rate of speed, and arrived at Annapolis Junction on time. The through train to New York do not stop between Washington and Baltimore, but at the stations along the road, especially the leading ones, the speed is usually lessened. About 100 yards north of Annapolis Junction a sudden shock was felt through the entire train. The parties in the President's car supposed it was caused by a sudden application of the brakes. It was at this time that the engine struck the cow and pushed her temporarily from the track. By the time the engine tender, baggage car and postal car had passed the cow staggered back again upon the track. The smoking car, which came next, was immediately thrown off the track, being laid obliquely across it. At this point the coupling between the smoking car and the postal car broke, and the engine, baggage car and postal car shot on ahead, the engineer being ignorant of what had taken place. The engine had come a considerable distance when it was discovered that the conductor's bell rope was broken, and then the engine was reversed and backed to the scene of the disaster. It appears that the cow, which was the immediate cause of the accident, had been struck before by the half-past eight o'clock train from Baltimore, and that the negligence of the employees of the road at Annapolis Junction in the fact that this cow was allowed to wander up and down the road after the half-past eight o'clock train had been restored, was the cause of the disaster. The person in charge of the station, an Irishman by name, was told by the engineer that the cow was at the time, and seems to have been troubled about his having lost his night's sleep than anything else.

The cow, which was a small cow, was thrown off the track by the engine, and was killed. The engine, baggage car and postal car shot on ahead, the engineer being ignorant of what had taken place. The engine had come a considerable distance when it was discovered that the conductor's bell rope was broken, and then the engine was reversed and backed to the scene of the disaster. It appears that the cow, which was the immediate cause of the accident, had been struck before by the half-past eight o'clock train from Baltimore, and that the negligence of the employees of the road at Annapolis Junction in the fact that this cow was allowed to wander up and down the road after the half-past eight o'clock train had been restored, was the cause of the disaster.

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